APIC KEYNOTER®

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME VII, Number 1 | ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY | SPRING 1968

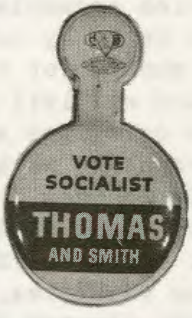
THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1948

DEMOCRATIC PARTY*
(Truman and Barkley)
24,105,812
(303)

REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Dewey and Warren)
21,970,065
(189)

STATES' RIGHTS PARTY
(Thurmond and Wright)
1,169,021
(39)

PROGRESSIVE PARTY*
(Wallace and Taylor)
1,157,172
(0)



SOCIALIST PARTY
(Thomas and Smith)
139,521
(0)

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
(Teichert and Emery)
29,061

PROHIBITION PARTY
(Watson and Learn)
103,343

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
(Dobbs and Carlson)
13,613

GREENBACK PARTY
(Scott and Leeke)
6

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST
(Smith and Romer)
42

AMERICAN VEGETARIAN
(Maxwell and Gould)
4

* THE LIBERAL PARTY supported Truman and Barkley.
* THE AMERICAN LABOR, and COMMUNIST PARTY supported Wallace and Taylor.

(Items pictured are from the Harris Collection)

THE APIC KEYNOTER - ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY BY APIC - SPRING 1968

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THE 1948 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN - THE KEYNOTER COVER PRESENTATION

Harry S. Truman was President, having moved up, upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. Truman was having troubles with the Eightieth Congress, post-war adjustments, lower farm prices and Taft-Hartley--he was most unpopular. This did not deter his optimism and he announced he would be up for renomination. It was a most unhappy group of delegates which assembled, but it wasn't long before the Keynote speaker, Alben W. Barkley Senator from Kentucky had the Convention enthused. It also wasn't long before he would be the party's choice for Vice President, along with the Man from Missouri, Harry S. Truman. Truman's stand on Civil Rights, plus the strong planks in the Democratic platform, angered the Southern delegates and some bolted. The Republicans chose Governors, Thomas A. Dewey and Earl Warren and were expected to be a cinch in November. Dewey was so confident that he completely ignored Truman and the issues--his speeches being more like patriotic talks. The Democrats who bolted, met in Birmingham, Alabama and on a shite supremist platform, nominated J. Strom Thurmond and Fielding L. Wright. The progressive element and the anti-war and peace advocates, rallied around the former Vice President, Henry A. Wallace and selected Idaho Senator Glen Taylor as his running mate. Even though both of these minor parties polled over a million votes and thirty nine electoral votes, they did not affect the outcome of the election. Norman Thomas ran for the sixth and last time as the Socialist candidate, along with Tucker P. Smith. This is still a record number of attempts at the Presidency. The Prohibitionists chose Claude A. Watson, who had been their 1944 choice, along with Dale H. Learn. Edward A. Teichert was the repeat choice of the Socialist Labor Party, along with Stephen Emery for Vice President. A new party, the Socialist Workers, followers of Trotsky were on the ballot for the first time, nominating Farrell Dobbs and Grace Carlson. The flamboyant, Gerald L. K. Smith and Harry a Romer were named by the Christian Nationalists to head their ticket. The Greenback Party nominated the bearded John Maxwell, along with Synom Gould. The Liberal Party which had given its support to Roosevelt, backed the Truman-Barkley ticket; while the American Labor Party and the Communist Party supported Wallace and Taylor. Truman the under-dog never gave up, whistle-stopping the whole country and stealing the Progressives thunder--all Wallace had left to talk about was 'Peace'. Truman hit hard at the Eightieth Congress which had passed the Taft-Hartley Act (restricted labor unions) and the low farm prices. The Dixiecrats had almost no appeal outside the South and Dewey didn't discuss the issues--so Harry's 'Give 'Em Hell' campaign changed his image and he pulled the upset of the century.....

The Summer issue of the KEYNOTER will feature the 1868 campaign, exclusively. Robert Sterling, our President, who is quite a student of Grant, has agreed to write the feature story of the campaign which pitted the Civil War General U. S. Grant against the Governor of New York, Horatio Seymour. Many items from his fine collection of 1868 will also be featured. Other items of special interest are also solicited.!!!!!!!!!!!

DON'T MISS THE APIC CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON, DC ON AUGUST 16, 17 & 18, WILLARD HOTEL...

BE AN ACTIVE APIC MEMBER--VOTE THE BALLOTS FOR NEW OFFICERS AND CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

The PRESIDENT'S Message

by Robert Sterling, #173.

"For the present we are quartered at Willard's Hotel. The original program was to go to a private house which had been rented for the purpose. This plan having been changed, and no rooms having been reserved, all the party except Mr. Lincoln have but sorry accommodations. Well, next week we hope to be in the White House....

You need have no present fears about our entire safety here. There is not the least apprehension about trouble at the inauguration, or at any other time. That cloud has blown over."

Lincoln's secretary, John Nicolay, who wrote the above to his wife in 1861, unknowingly cached the major points for discussion here, i.e., our 1968 convention site, reservation cards, the slate of proposed officers, and security in D.C.

The contract with Willard's pledges us to fill 50-single and 50-double rooms. If the reservation cards, enclosed in this issue of the Keynoter, are returned to the Hotel immediately, Willard's will be able to segregate us and while late registrants will not "have but sorry accommodations" as befell Mr. Nicolay, there can be no guarantee of being located near those with early reservations. Why not fill the card out and return it today?

The enclosed ballots are self-explanatory and self-supporting. The evolution of regional vice-presidents, the enlargement of the Board, and the one-two punch of LaPoe-Bibler add up to the most dedicated body of officialdom ever presented. We appreciate Mr. LaPoe's effort in assimilating and consolidating the ideas for Constitutional reform and Mr. O'Brien's committee for drawing up the 1968-70 slate of officers. Please return your ballot to me.

When Lincoln traveled to D.C. there was cause for apprehension. Some may conjure up fears in our time and, while there is always the possibility of civil disorder, we should do some positive thinking. With Congress out of town and the politicans either cleaning up one convention or preparing for another in other cities, we "need have no present fears."

The Convention program tentatively calls for:

Thursday evening, August 16	—registration & socializing
Friday morning, August 17	—registration, business meeting
Friday afternoon,	—auction, museum visitation
Friday evening,	—official banquet (if Mr. McGreevy is successful, the speaker will be a big surprise)
Saturday morning, August 18	—registration, auction
Saturday luncheon,	—address by Col. Marshall Brice & film by Mrs. Phyllis Henderson on Woodrow Wilson
Saturday afternoon	—buying, selling, trading of politicals
Sunday, August 19	—APIC Sabbath and private farewells.

A balance of educational, business and social events should keep the less than 100% button fanatics entertained. Mr. Tom Gordon's D.C. chapter will host the convention and city excursions, museum visits, etc. will be offered. With such a diversity of goings-on the entire family will find the 1968 APIC Convention thoroughly enjoyable. Do attend. Don't forget your display frame.

INSURING YOUR COLLECTION, by Ralph Callies, #346.

McKinley's slogan back at the turn of the Century was "PROTECTION" - may we borrow that word today and apply it to our own personal protection? Sure, what we're trying to bring to light is insuring your Political Collection of memorabilia, and this can be done in one of two different ways: a) Self-insured (means no insurance) and b) Insure.

To elaborate: Point a, self-insured, is what most of us are doing today, and means we do not carry specific insurance on our collection, and we, therefore, suffer the loss 100% in case of fire, theft and other perils. Point b, insure. You say, "Fine" but how do I go about this.

For a collector who has several thousand dollars invested (and this is not unusual), he has a good idea of almost exactly how much money is invested. Good, now we have a start, inventory-wise, that is. But do not be misled - just because you paid $5.00 for an item several years ago, and to replace this same item today would cost you $15.00, this then becomes its insurable value! This is a sad state of affairs because no one today is in a position to evaluate any particular item to any degree of exactness, so we "guess" at the value. Besides, the value you put on any given item, another party will either be one-half more or as much as one-half less than your valuation. So, inventory and estimate the value as best you can, then add 10%, and for insurance purposes, you need 100% to value.

You are now ready to discuss this with your Insurance Broker. Political items are insured, at least most companies use the forms, under a "Fine Arts Policy", under Inland Marine Floater, and most companies write this type of Inland Marine. The only question is, many companies do not recognize Politicals as "Fine Arts". When you have your Insurance Broker convinced that your Politicals are valuable and come under the heading of "Fine Arts", proceed.

Next - the costs involved. The basic Stock Company rates for this type coverage, world-wide, (except in transit via mails), is $3.48 per thousand per three years, with a minimum premium of $27.00. For example: a $3,000.00 collection would cost $27.00 for three years. A $10,000.00 collection would amount to $34.80 for three years.

Many Insurance Companies shudder at the very thought of writing coverages on Coin collections - why? Loss ratios are up every year. This is why it is important to know your Insurance Broker, or he may be reluctant to even discuss a Fine Arts Floater with you covering your Politicals. The value of personal contact in the Insurance Field today is getting to be quite important. And in each area, sometimes even within a State, rates are subject to variation, so your best help is your Insurance Broker. If he does not have contacts to place your desired coverage, then your next step is to contact a somewhat larger firm with more facilities. The key to this type of underwriting (from the viewpoint of an Insurance Company), is knowing the applicant personally, and a personal recommendation from your Insurance Broker on your application for coverage, is a must today.

You say, "Is it all worth the trouble?" Ask any coin collector who has been "cleaned out", so to speak. Well . . . tomorrow may be too late. Do it today. Ask yourself, "Is My Collection Safe?"

THE YEARS OF CONTRAST -- 1948 and 1968

by U. I. "Chick" Harris, #139

The election of 1948 holds many comparisons with the issues and possibilities one expects to be foremost in the fall of 1968. A White Supremist party is a certainty, and there is a very good chance that a Peace Party may also appear on the ballot - these parallel the States Rights and Progressive Parties of 1948. One also conjectures the possibility of the election being forced into the House of Representatives, due to no one candidate having a majority of the electoral votes. Should this happen, most certainly a period of great uncertainty would result for the House, voting, one vote per State, would not decide the Presidency until January 6, just four days before Inauguration Day. Such could have damaging effects on our worldwide relations and especially on the Vietnam peace talks, should they still be dragging on. It is certainly no feather in the cap of of our Congress, that our archaic electoral college has not been revamped since 1801.

1945 The post war era found many problems confronting our country and our new President, Harry S. Truman, who had taken over upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Truman did not have the Roosevelt charm, nor great speaking ability and there were normal adjustments from war to peace time economy, plus Soviet moves in Europe. A Republican sweep of the 1946 elections, meant a Republican controlled Eightieth Congress, which did not look favorably on Truman's recommendations - the top blow was passage of the Taft-Hartley Act over his veto - his unpopularity seemed almost universal, both in and outside of his party.

The Democrats were very low, so much so, that Senator Fulbright even suggested that Truman resign after appointing a Republican Secretary of State, who would, under the law at that time, succeed him. Truman labelled Fulbright 'half-bright' and went on with his 'Truman Doctrine' and 'Marshall Plan' to aid the countries fighting off the Communist threats. It seemed the whole country was against Truman, and even after he announced he'd be a candidate for President there was much agitation to replace him. Those mentioned included, General Dwight Eisenhower but Ike refused and Truman went to the convention assured of the nomination. The Democrats were despondent, as they could see no victory in sight with Truman. The keynoter of the convention Alben W. Barkley, Senator from Kentucky, really sparked the convention with a rousing speech and was later the choice for Vice President. The strong Civil Rights plank in the Democratic platform had caused many Southern delegates to bolt, after trying to block Truman's nomination with Senator Richard A. Russell of Georgia.

Thomas E. Dewey the 1944 loser to Roosevelt, Robert A. Taft, and Harold Stassen were the front runners for the Republicans. Taft, the conservative, made a formative bid, but Dewey won on the third ballot. Earl Warren, the Governor of California, and Dewey, the Governor of New York, made a formidable team and stacked-the-cards further on the side of the G.O.P.

Henry A. Wallace, who had been Roosevelt's Vice President from 1940 to 1944, had been at odds with the draft laws and our war and post-war efforts, and had built up quite a following. He was the champion of the progressives and was chosen along with Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho, as the party standard bearers. They had hoped to attract the farm and labor vote, but Truman stole their thunder with attacks on farm prices and the Taft - Hartley Act. All that was left was "Peace" and many construed 'Wallce's Peace' to be appeasment. The Communist and other left wing support hurt his chances with the average voter -- he polled only some over a million popular, and no electoral votes.

The Southern Democrats (Dixiecrats) who had bolted the convention, met in Birmingham and nominated the South Carolina Governor, J. Strom Thurmond, and Mississippi's Governor, Fielding L. Wright, to head their States Rights ticket. The campaign slogan was, "For the Segregation of the Races and the Racial Integrity of the Races" - they received little support outside the South and they polled just over a million popular and 39 electoral votes.

THE YEARS OF CONTRAST -- 1948 and 1968

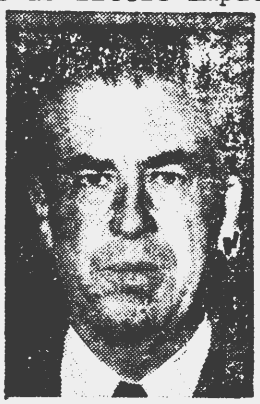
Because of the small impact of the two minor parties, both Truman and Dewey ignored them in their speeches and politicing. All the pollsters gave the election to Dewey who was so confident that he completely ignored Truman and the Democrats in his speeches. He talked of a better America: "we'll do what is good for our country" and generalities, such as "we'll clean house in Washington." Truman, on the other hand, hit hard at the 'do nothing' (except Taft-Hartley) Eightieth Congress and its failures to stem inflation and help farm prices. At every whistle stop he 'Gave 'em Hell' and crowds flocked to hear Harry and meet the family.

Even on election night the pollsters and commentatiors such as H. V. Kaltenborn, continued to discount the Truman leads. The early big city vote was expected to be Democratic, but as the smaller city and rural votes came in Truman still led; no one could mention a possible upset -- it was inconceivable. The early editions (quite a collector's item) of the Chicago Tribune headlined, "Dewey Defeats Truman" and not until Wednesday mid-morning did Dewey concede the election to Truman. Truman had done the impossible - his 24,105,812 popular and 303 electoral votes to Dewey's 21,970,065 popular and 189 electoral votes, gave him the upset victory. The cocky little Truman, who almost alone had confidence, proved he could do the impossible.

It will be interesting to see if the varied Peace movements, the White Supremists, the Black Power Groups, the Extreme Rights and the Extreme Lefts will be able to affect the 1968 election outcome -- or if all, will have as little impact as did the minor parties in 1948.

Harry S. Truman
Democratic Party

Thomas E. Dewey
Republican Party

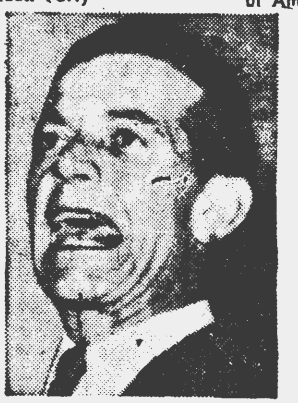


Henry A. Wallace
Progressive Citizens
of America

J Strom Thurmond
States Rights
Democratic Party

19

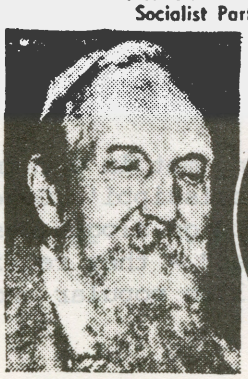
Norman Thomas
Socialist Party



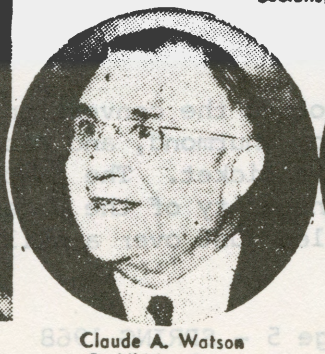
Edward A. Teichert
Socialist-Labor

48

Farrell Dobbs
Socialist Workers



Dr. John Maxwell
Vegetarian Party



Claude A. Watson
Prohibition Party

Gerald L. K. Smith
Christian Nationalists Crusade

John G. Scott
Greenback Party

THE TURBULENT FIFTIES

by U. I. (Chick) Harris, #139

The era of the 1850's saw great industrial expansion in which the railroads and homesteading played a very important part. There seemed to be political calm, at least on the surface, but the deep-rooted problems of slavery were very much in evidence.

The Compromise of 1850, in which Hy. Clay and Stephen A. Douglas played prominent parts, dealt chiefly with California's entry into the Union as a free state and with Texas and the new lands won in the Mexican War. The Act, calmed on the surface, and is credited with postponing the Civil War for ten years, during which time the North's industrial expansion was tremendous. Had the war occurred in the early 1850's, the South would have had much the advantage.

The people's choice in 1848 had been the Whig, General Zackary Taylor, who died in early 1850 and was succeeded by his Vice President, Millard Fillmore. Fillmore was not popular, as he was accused by both the North and the South of taking sides - when trying to enforce the enacted laws, such as the Fugitive Slave Act. Therefore, in 1852 the Whigs once again looked to a military hero, General Winfield Scott (Old Fuss and Feathers) as their nominee, along with William A. Graham. Scott had a long and glowing career as a fighter and a peace maker.

The Democrats chose another dark horse, the 48 year old Senator from New Hampshire, Franklin Pierce, along with a Southerner, William R. King of Alabama, to balance the ticket. The Free Soilers, the anti-slavery party, who was strongest in New York and the Northeast, chose John P. Hale and George W. Julian. This time the Free Soil vote did not effect the outcome of the election as it had done in prior elections.

Pierce was the winner with 254 electoral votes, even though the Whigs had Scott, the popular hero. Scott received only 42 electoral votes and carried only four states, thus signalled the death of the Whig Party.

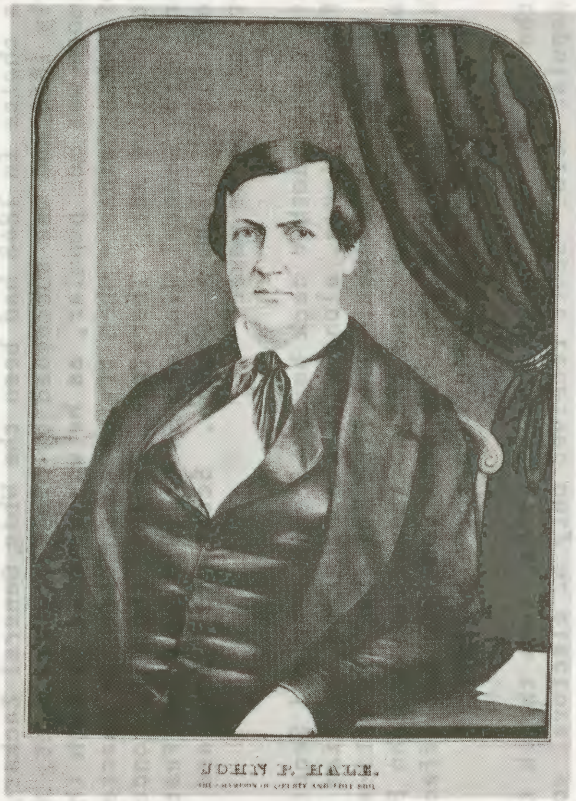
Pierce was the first President to commit his inaugural address to memory and was a man of high ideals and great hopes for the new administration. The Kansas Nebraska Act was Pierce's "Waterloo" - he too found the frictions over slavery insurmountable. This Act, which he supported, gave both Nebraska and Kansas the right to decide if they wished to allow slavery. Kansas was the scene of much trouble due to illegal voting and imported troublemakers. There were two territorial governments in Kansas. The pro-slavery faction at LeCompton and the Free Soilers at Topeka. Clashes, fights and raids were common, so much so that it became known as "Bloody Kansas".

The Know-Nothings, originally a secret society, which was very anti-foreign-born and anti-Catholic, had entered more and more into the open and into politics and had done very well in the mid-term local and state elections, adding to Pierce's troubles.

1852 Campaign Items

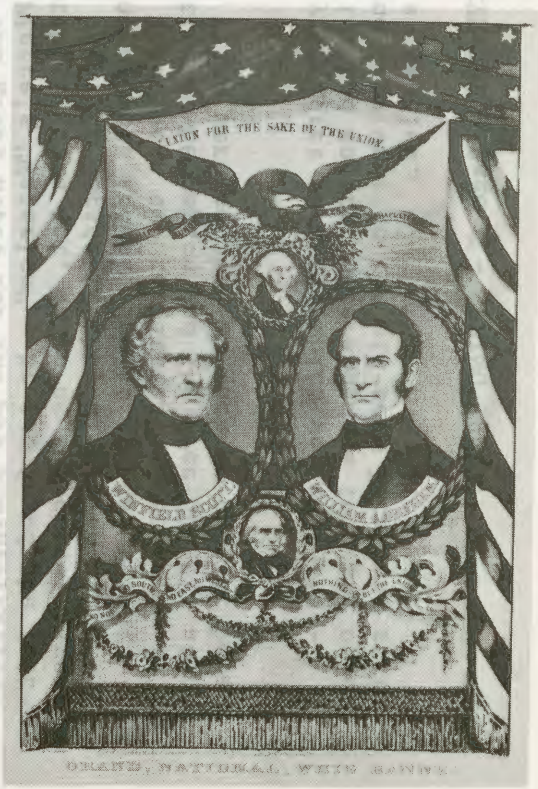
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
1,601,474
(254)

Pierce Clothing Button
from the A. H. Albert Collection.



FREE SOIL PARTY
156,149

Scott Political Token
DeWitt #WS 1852-5

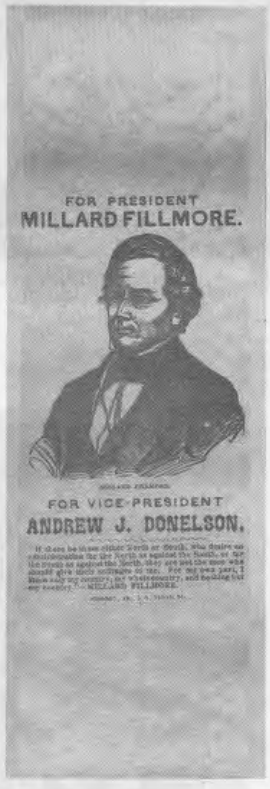


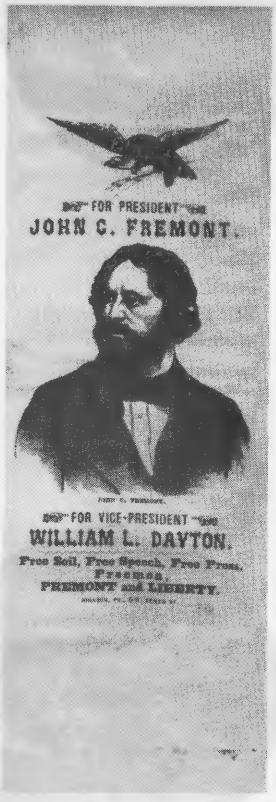
WHIG PARTY
1,380,578
(42)

Currier & Ives prints from the Harris Collection.

1856 - Pierce was not renominated and the Democrats who were greatly split over the slavery question, nominated James Buchanan, who was to become our only bachelor president. He was the most logical choice, for he had been out of the country as our Minister to England, therefore, he had not chosen sides and had few political enemies. The Vice Presidential choice followed the usual Democratic Party pattern with the nomination of another Southerner, John C. Breckinridge. The Know-Nothings and the pro-slavery Whigs nominated Millard Fillmore (our former (fifteenth) president) and Andrew Jackson Donelson, a nephew of Andrew Jackson. The American Party was the name chosen, taking the name from the Know Nothings' motto--'Americans to Rule America'. The anti-slavery Whigs and other dissidents flocked to the newly founded Republican Party, and their first presidential choice was the California explorer, John C. Fremont, along with William L. Dayton.

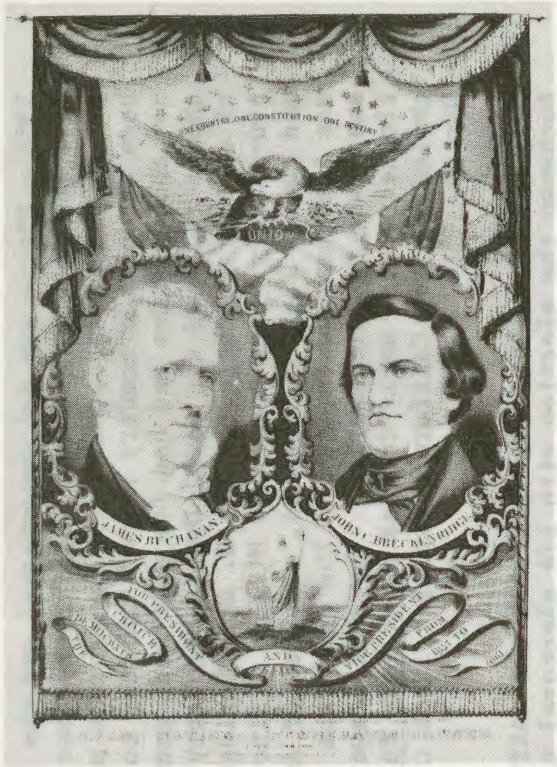
It was a turbulent campaign, with the entry of the third party giving Buchanan the election with 174 electoral votes, 114 for Fremont and 8 for Fillmore. Although Buchanan was not a friend of slavery, he felt the South, under our Constitution, was entitled to protection of its property (even slaves), just as any other part of the Union. This position displeased the North and the Kansas problem still unsolved, also plagued Buchanan. He vacillated and conditions between the slavery factions continued to worsen--the seeds of disunity were beginning to sprout, and by election time of 1860, would be fully grown. This was the era of the turbulent fifties--a dark period in our country's history.





Silk campaign ribbons from the Harris Collection.

1856 Campaign Items



DEMOCRATIC PARTY
1,838,169
(174)

JB 1856-2

AMERICAN PARTY
874,538
(8)

MF 1856-1

REPUBLICAN PARTY
1,341,264
(114)

JF 1856-2

Prints and Political Tokens from the Harris Collection.

For the Newer Collector

One of the usual queries from the beginner collector is, 'What is available from the 1948 election'. In general, the answer is that Dewey items are rather common and that Truman is not nearly as plentiful. Here is an idea of what varieties and sizes have been produced. There are buttons up to nine inches for both, with a jugate (both candidates pictured) of Dewey and Warren. In the 3+ inch group are several varieties of jugates for Dewey and only one of Truman; many varieties of each with single photo. In the 1 1/4" size there are the varieties pictured on the cover, plus one other Truman--the one with the flag background and sepia oval photos and at least two other varieties of Dewey. In 7/8" size, there is only one Truman-Barkley jugate, that of blue and white, with names above and below photos; there are at least 4 varieties of Dewey-Warren jugates. There are several varieties of 1 1/4" single photos, and many varieties of name and a few slogan buttons. There is one interesting 1 1/4" litho (painted tin) pro-Dewey item which reads, "Truman was screwy to build a porch for Dewey". One of the more unusual represents the number eight cue ball and has Truman's picture in one of the openings of the eight. Truman buttons such as 'Truman fights for human rights' and Truman and Civil Rights' are of special interest.....There is quite a variety of name buttons for Wallace, some photo in 3+ inch and 1 1/4 inch sizes. There are no known jugates and just a few varities with both names--many of the Wallace were issued for groups, such as 'Veterans for Wallace' or 'Fur Workers for Wallace' etc. The American Labor party issued two buttons, both name variety. One of the unusual Wallace buttons has a globe in the center and 'One World - Wallace' around the edge. The States Rights Party issued a 1 1/8" litho with 'States Right Democrat' around edge and 'Thurmond and Wright' in center, its red white and blue. A similar variety in celluloid has appeared in the last several years, and even thought some are reported to have come from Senator Thurmond's office, they are NOT authentic campaign buttons. THEY ARE BRUMMAGEM. The 1 3/8" celludoid pictured on the cover, is unusual and at least one came from Party headquarters in 1948.....The tab pictured for Thomas and Smith is the only item issued by the Socialists. The pale blue and white, with grey jugate photos of Watson and Learn was issued in 1948, but not officially by the Party. The same for the dark green and white Scott and Leeke celluloid, and the green and white, with grey photos of Maxwell and Gould. The APIC does consider these items as collectable, because they were issued in 1948. None of the other parties are known to be represented by campaign buttons.....,.

BILLY POSSUM, by Jane Ford Adams, #21.

In 1908-09 Billy Possum seems to have had a short-lived vogue, inspired by the then tremendous popularity of Teddy Bear. Recently while doing button research in Patent Office records of trademarks, I was surprised to find Billy Possum registered for a variety of articles - but not for buttons. All those listed below were granted in 1909:

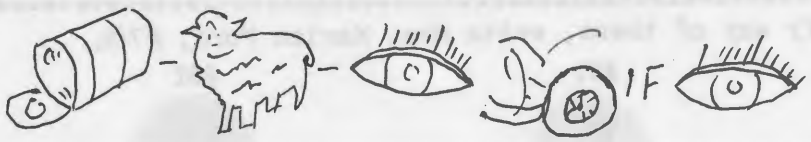
1. Billy Possum trademark for HOSIERY issued by Barrington S. Sharp, Atlanta, Georgia.
2. Possum Brand for HOSIERY and KNITTED UNDERWARE issued to Reading Mdse. Co. Reading, Pa.
3. Possums trademard for CANDY issued to Hornby Co., NYC
4. Ben Possum trademark for MOLLASES and CORN SYRUP issued to Oelerich & Laux, Inc, Chi.Il.
5. Billy Possum trademark for FIRECRACKERS issued to Port Richmond Fireworks, Co., Jersey City, NJ. This one pictures a possum standing upright, on his hind legs and holding a large firecracker marked 'Billy Possum'.

JUST BUTTONS magazine for January 1964 had an article about the origin and history of the Teddy Bear. One of the illustrations reproduced a cartoon called 'Uncle Sam's New Toy'. It shows Uncle Sam seated in a parlor chair. He has in his arms a large stuffed animal with a tag 'Billy Possum attached to its tail. On the floor, under the chair, is a stuffed animal tagged 'Teddy Bear'. Unfortunately the article does not tell anything about the cartoon, but the picture was 'Copyright 1909 by Fred C. Lounsbury'. The fact that a rotund animal was chosen to compete with the bear and that he was named 'Billy' strongly suggests that admirers of Taft hoped 'Uncle Sam's New Toy' would have a political impact. There are brass clothing buttons picturing both Teddy Bears and Billy Possums, undoubtedly made for children's clothing--but who knows what politian may have had his wife sew some on his 'politicing' coat. (An interesting side-light of the Teddy and Taft relationship).

BE ALERT - VERY RECENT BRUMMAGEM ITEMS. The Kleenex Corp. has issued 35 litho buttons, covering each election since 1896. Included is a John W. Davis and James Cox photo button. There are LITHO, no authentic ones were. All have on inside rim 'Kleenex 1968'. BE ALERT!!

THIS AND THAT This and That this and that

APIC members put on your thinking caps and come up with a more appropriate name for this feature, which tells of the activities of our members and news and events with a political connotation.....Paul Weinrich, #6, and his collection were featured in a recent issue of the employee magazine, along with a nice picture of he and his wife, Thelma..... A sizable portion of Hal Griffin's Collection (#261) will be seen, up and down the West Coast during the next several months, under the title of 'THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN', understand its quite impressive.....The Socialist Labor Party held its 27th National Convention in Brooklyn, NY on May 4, and nominated Hening A. Blomen (the 64 VP candidate) for President and George S. Taylor for Veep. Blomen is a machine assembler from Cambridge Massachusetts and Taylor is an electronic engineer from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania..... The WE'LL WIN WITH WATSON buttons, both 7/8" and 1 1/4", which have a red border with the large 'W' and all letters in dard blue, is definitely not Thomas Watson but an Indiana Governor item of the late teens and early 1920's--your editor was in the archives of the Indiana State Museum and saw far too many of these buttons and other Watson buttons, none of which were from the People's Party and Tom Watson.....Web Haven, #131, a member of our Board of Directors, was recently featured speaker at an antique show in DeWitt, NY. This is a three day show and each day a different phase of americana was featured--Web is quite a historian and has the distinction of having visited and photographed, every President's birthplace and grave.....Jerry Roe, #501 and Bruce Baguire, #499, were featured on East Lansing TV, presenting a history of campaign buttons from Washington to the present; the program was taped and will be shown on several occasions.....Bernard Zusman, #807, and many of this 1960 Nixon buttons made quite a hit and received loads of publicity around Portland, Oregon. Bernard and his family meet the Nixon's and he was pictured next to Nixon in the Oregon Journal and on the front page of Volume 1, Number 3 of NIXON NOTES.....While the American Independent Party of George Wallace has had no official Convention and has not officially nominated a Vice Presidential candidate, it has been necessary in some states, to file a name; the former Governor of Georgia, Martin Griffin has been used in such instances, and may well be the official choice.....Clarence J. Dick, one of our Canadian members has been featured, along with his collection in several newspapers, including the Chicago American.....The Institute of Pennsylvania Life and Culture to be held June 18 thru 21, in Lancaster, will devote a seminar to POLITICAL AMERICANA. Herb Collins, #349, of the Smithsonian Staff, will chair the session and will be assisted by Miss Phyllis Montgomery who directed the preparation of the EXPO 67 display and will do the one for EXPO 70, in Osaka, Japan. POLITICAL AMERICANA has certainly come-of-age.....George R. Bechtel, #144, who has one of the largest McKinley collections, was featured along with a photo, in the Canton (Ohio) Repository. .....The Smithsonian Press has for sale, 'THE AMERICAN PARADE OF POLITICS, 1788-1960' by Keith Melder. Cost is 50¢, ask for publication #4696.....Available from the Supt. of Documents, US Govt. Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, at 70¢ is another by Keith Melder, 'BRYAN THE CAMPAIGNER'.....U. I. Chick Harris, #139, exhibited a portion of his collection and talked on Campaigns of the Past, before the US Daughters of 1812; a photo and article appeared in the Alton Evening Telegraph.....Hearl A. Peeples, #185, again this year presented a most attractive Presidential Calendar to his Real Estate and Insurance customers in the Rockford, Illinois area.....Elmer A. Piercy, #19, sends an interesting clipping about the sale of a fifty year old box of hankies at the Goodwill Industries store in San Bernadino--the box bears the words, 'VOTES FOR WOMEN', along with the Statue of Liberty and 'Liberty and Equality'.....Thanks to Monroe D. Ray, #3, our Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus, for sending the January 1968 issue of YANKEE, which features on page 58, a most intereating story of 'Express Train'--George Francis Train, the controversial, free spending promoter, who aspired to the presidency in 1872. In a forth-coming issue of the KEYNOTER, when we feature the '72 campaign, a feature story on Train will be a part, along with campaign items.....Our past president, Ferd O'Brien, #103, and his collection have been featured on nation wide TV, and in several newspapers throughout the country.....Thanks to Jane Ford Adams, #21, for sending the information on B illy Possum, which appears elsewhere in this issue..... Our sympathies are extended to John D. Wagner, #211, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, upon the death of his wife--undoubtedly he's more thankful than ever that he enjoys the collection of political Americana.....DISPLAY AND PUBLICIZE YOUR HOBBY IN 1968..... Be sure to send the story of your display, talk or publicity to the KEYNOTER Editor.....



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ?

by Marian Ford (#784)

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First of all, let's try to catch up on some of the former "unknowns". You sleuths are doing mighty well. As a matter of fact, we have a genuine scholarly battle being waged concerning #5 and #67. We should take a vote of the members on this. When #5 appeared, there were many answers ... all that the gentleman was Paul Krueger, the famous Boer hero from South Africa. Later #67 also appeared to be Krueger until a letter arrived from Tony Boatman in far-off Cameroons. He felt that these pins showed the same man ... but the identification was Brigham Young, Mormon founder of Salt Lake City. After looking at literally dozens of pictures of both, they began to seem like twins. Turning to the opinions of other members, the general feeling was that it seemed more like Krueger than Young. What may prove this point was a small article in an 1899 newspaper relating the anti-English sentiment in the mid-west, the sympathy for the Boers in their war with Great Britain. It told of money being raised for the Boers and said "pictures of the famous Paul Krueger are being sold to send medical supplies to the Transvaal." So take your choice one and all !!!

#51 Marjorie Baker reported that John Oglesby, Republican candidate for governor of Illinois in 1920, used this pin. He was defeated by Len Small.

#58 Pictured is Hiram Lloyd, a Republican from Missouri, who was Lt. Governor in 1920. Haven't nailed down the year he was defeated for the nomination for gov.

#60 A.A. of S.E.R. of A. means Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employees of America, according to information from Bob Paige.

#69 Jim Twelmeyer wrote the answer to this :" The Liberty League members (notably such chief organizers as Raskob and his associated DuPonts) who were fearful of inflation because of the boom in 1936 were impaled in a speech by F.D.R. as "economic royalists." More details can be found in The Time Between the Wars.

#70 The beautiful jugate is not some marvelous Third Party item. Byron Hoke filled in the story of this item. Byron recognized one of the gentleman as the founder of the university he attended, Temple University of Philadelphia. He wrote the librarian there and received a complete story on the pin. The men pictured are Dr. George Peltz on the left, a pastor and faculty member, and Dr. Russell Conwell, noted Baptist minister and founder of Temple.

#71 William A. Gaston, Democrat of Massachusetts. He had a perfect record of being defeated. Three times, in 1902, 1903 and 1904, he lost the race for governor. In 1922 Henry Cabot Lodge defeated him for the United States Senate seat.

#78 Many of these "For Vice President" pins have been received, but it wasn't until one of a famous person turned up that an answer was discovered. Tracing the career of former governor of Massachusetts, Curtis Guild, led to the fact that he was a "vice president" of the Republican National Convention in 1896. It seems that every state was represented by an honorary vice president. John Springer was also one of these. You can check the official convention books for specific persons.

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Many members have asked about the DAVIS AND BROWN pin ..... They have wanted to know if it means John W. Davis and some person named Brown. No, this pin is a campaign item for James J. Davis and Francis Shunk Brown shown pictured on a different pin. These men were Republicans of Pennsylvania who were attempting to gain the nomination for United States senator and governor. Davis won his battle, but Pinchot defeated Brown. Both Republicans won in November, 1930.

If you can identify any of these, write Mrs. Marian Ford, #784.

#80

#81

#82

#83

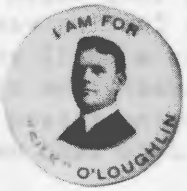
#84

(same man?)

#85

#86

#87



#88

#89

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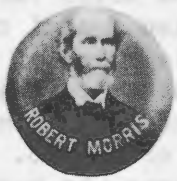
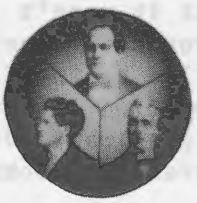
#97



#98

#99

#100



#101

#102

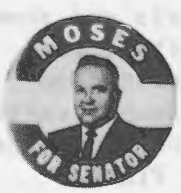
#103

#104

#105

(gentlemen with presidentials ?)

#106



#107

#108

#109

#110

(both William Ritchie
of Nebraska??)

CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, continued.

There seem to be quite a few variations on the "coal bucket" items, but the two pictured include all the important features. Although the exact expressions, MY ONLY SCUTTLE POLICY and BUST THE TRUSTS, haven't been traced to particular people, the items are undoubtedly connected with the anthracite coal strike of 1902. John. Mitchell led the newly-formed United Mine Workers out on strike in May. As the months went by and winter approached, the supplies of coal were almost gone and no settlement had been reached. Danger to the health of the population (as well as a very real danger to the Republican party at the polls in November) drove President

Theodore Roosevelt to summon both sides of the dispute to the White House. Here he tried to force a settlement. Mitchell quickly agreed to arbitration by an impersonal board. The mine owners flatly refused. Roosevelt was so angered at the latter that he planned to send regular Army troops to dig the coal. Elihu Root pleaded to try one last idea. He arranged for J.P. Morgan to pressure the owners to accept the Presidential Commission. It worked, and the strike ended. The Republicans made sweeping victories in 1902, and Roosevelt was well remembered when his election came up two years later. The scuttle items probably came from both of these elections.

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Thanks to Ed Puls a final and definitive answer is ready on the Teddy-bear, Billy Possum issue. A man named, Fred Lounsbury took out a copyright in 1909 for at least 4 sepia postcards with drawings of possums as the central feature (one of which is pictured to the left.) A firm called Crite printed two more cards in color, one of which showed a teddy bear on a tray ready to be eaten ... sign says SPECIAL FOR TODAY ROAST TEDDY BEAR. One final card Ed has shows Taft being greeted by a possum in a tree with "hello Bill". This is dated 1910.

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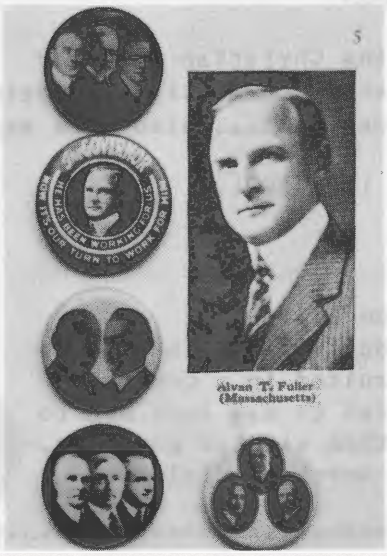

Superimposed on a page from American Review of Reviews magazine, you will note many Massachusetts items. The second pin down has frequently appeared on lists, etc. as a Calvin Coolidge item. As you can see, it is Alvan Fuller, governor of Massachusetts 1925-29. Coolidge is pictured in the third pin when he ran for governor. Finally the trigate shows the comparison of Fuller and Coolidge in the 1924 item. # 1 and # 4 pins are just additional examples of Fuller with various Massachusetts candidates. Incidentally #1 pictures Lodge in the center and Channing Cox (who ran for governor in 1920) to the left. His name and pins frequently get mixed up with that other famous Cox who ran in 1920... James M. Cox for president.

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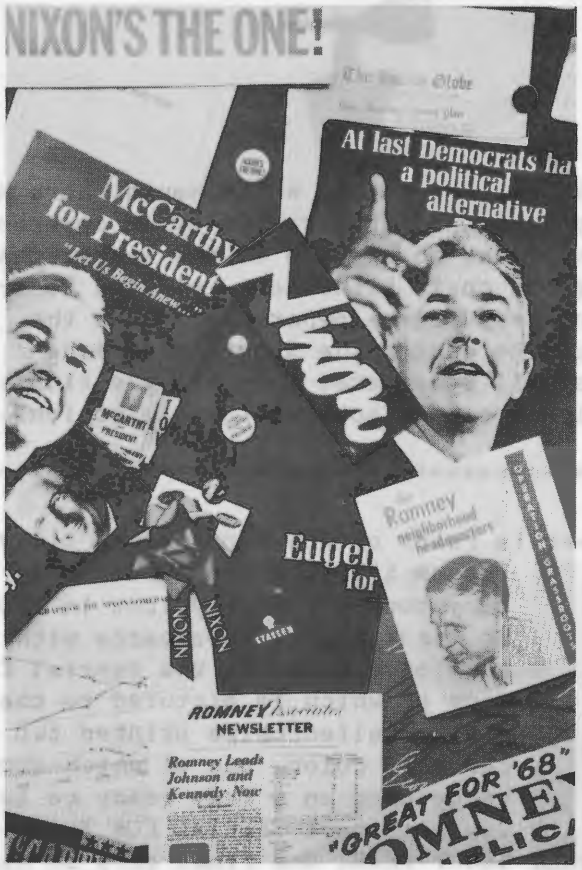
CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, concluded.

On behalf of APIC member #6000 a few years hence, contemporary pictures showing 1968 items during their use will be included in this identification section. During the campaign we would appreciate the help of the members in this enterprise. Philip Parent of New Hampshire assembled the items for the photo on the left while Joe Brown and Ralph Callies helped Stephen Pauler with Wisconsin primary pin assortment. If you send in items, they will be photographed and returned promptly (or send in a picture you take yourself).



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Hundreds of pins are sent in, identified and returned to owners. The "unknowns" are kept for publication. However, so many of the same pins appear again and again it seemed like a good idea to print up a few of the most common.

Daniel Poling: famous clergyman, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, Director of the J.C. Penney Foundation. Sometimes he appears on pins as a much older man ... also some say PRESIDENT on them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Prime Minister of Canada 1896-1911.

Arthur J. Bidwill: Republican state senator from Illinois.

James H. Peabody: Republican governor of Clorado 1903-05. In 1904 he ran against Alva Adams which resulted in a contested election. The state assembly voted to ask both men to step aside. Jesse McDonald was then elected governor.

John North Willys: automobile manufacturer and American diplomat.

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APIC CHAPTER MEETINGS by Ferd O'Brien. #103

WISCONSIN CHAPTER

The largest and most successful Wisconsin meeting was held in Madison on Sunday April 7, at the home of Ralph Callies. Four States were represented by the seventy present. Tables were set up in Ralph's basement and many rare and choice items changed hands.
The business meeting was presided over by Clarence Staudenmeyer.
The candidate to be discussed at the meeting was Robert M. LaFollette. Clarence led the discussion, and Lester Olson displayed many fine items from his collection.
Joe Brown addressed the meeting and spoke on the coming national conventiom in August.
Ralph Callies, Lester Olson And Ivan Imm were selected to nominate a slate of candidates for the coming year.

Jack Putman

MICHIGAN CHAPTER

A meeting of the Michigan Chapter was held at Jorja's Restuarant in Lansing on Saturday March 15. Twenty members were in attendance. Two of the members, Jerry Roe and Bruce Maguire had appeared on television and addressed the meeting. Ed Puls had an interesting writeup in the Birmingham Eccentric.
The next meeting was set for July 20 at Howard Johnson's in Detroit.
The Michigan group is busy compiling a research project on the two campaigns of Teddy Roosevelt. The chapter would appreciate any help in the form of Xerox copies of your material. Credit will be given to all who contribute.

Mrs. Tom Shawver

MERIDEN CONNECTICUT

The second annual two day meeting of the Connecticut chapter was held at the Holiday Inn in Meriden on April 26 and 27. One hundred members and guests were on hand. Nine States were represented. Four national officers attended.
Hundreds of choice items were traded and sold during the bourse session on Friday. A luncheon was held on Saturday. Webster Haven served admirably as toastmaster. and speakers were Harold Cobb , Ken Broyles and Ferd O'Brien. Sally Luscomb assisted by Gene Lydecker presented a scholarly and delightful program on the shanked buttons of the presidents. after lunch an auction of seventy lots was conducted in his inimitable manner by Ken Broyles.
Don Coney, Frank Corbeil and Bob Carter are to be congratulated.

James Dyer.

KANSAS CHAPTER

About thirty members and guests attended the Spring meeting at the Ramada Inn in Topeka on Sunday April 28. O. J. Kroeker was in charge assisted by Andy Anderson and Stanley Kaufman. Members from Nebraska and Missouri were also in attendance, and a lively swap session was the feature. The fall meeting is planned for Kansas City around Labor Day with LeRoy Hedstrom in charge.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

The California get-together was held in Studio City on March 14. Thirty five members were on hand with many all the way from San Francisco. Mr. Jay Ford ran a shuttle service from the two airports. George Williams was in charge of the meeting, and conducted the business session. Many fine items were in evidence, and the trading was hot and heavy. Mrs. Ford says this was the best trading session to date. She relates that many members are starting to specialize and trade off their other pins. She and her son John will head a contingent to D.C. in August.

CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER

The Chicago Area Chapter held it's quarterly meeting in Sandburg Village on May 3. Thirty members were on hand. Jim Hannah was elected President for the coming year, and Larry Krug was elected Secretary-Treasurer. LeRoy Blommaert gave a fine paper on mounting and preserving political items.
The Chicago Chapter will hold an open house get-together on Sunday August 25. All who plan to be in the area for the Democratic Convention are cordially invited. The gathering will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church at 2000 South Michigan Boulevard, about two miles from Chicago's Loop. Ample parking is available and refreshments will be served. Plan now to attend.

Ferd O'Brien.

BOOK REVIEW by Ferd O'Brien, #103.

"THE COLLECTOR'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BUTTONS" by Sally C. Luscomb. Crown Publishers, Inc., N.Y.C. 10016. Ten Dollars.

Books for collectors are all too scarce. A well-written book for collectors is as rare as the subject matter it discusses. To her ENCYCLOPEDIA, Mrs. Luscomb brings an approach and a literary talent that will keep her book in the limelight as the "Button Bible". She has no axe to grind, consequently her book is straightforward and definitive as its title suggests. The reader seeking an answer will find it quickly because of its alphabetical arrangement.

The Political collector should understand that the book covers the entire field of buttons, not just politicals. However, there are articles on Campaign buttons, ferro-types, Lincoln, Washington, pinbacks, Presidentials, Historicals, Commemoratives, souvenirs, and studs.

It is an attractive book printed on fine coated paper, enhanced by over three thousand button illustrations in black and color. The wealth of information it contains makes it the most important work ever published on this subject.

The section on George Washington Inaugurals contains all the plates of the great Cobb collection with an excellent article by Mrs. Luscomb. To the advanced collector this feature is worth the price of the book itself.

The Secretary's Corner, by Don Coney, #202.

Many members have made inquiries regarding past issues of the KEYNOTER and research projects. Such material is currently being collated and details will appear in the next issue.

Progress report: Membership is at a record high of 920 and we are growing at the rate of one new member per day.

Best wishes,
Don

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

206 - Linda Kelsey, 3981 Chelton Place, Columbus, Ohio 43221
1005 - Don E. Stanke, 261 Rheem Blvd., Morage, California 94556

OMITTED FROM ROSTER

133 - Christopher P. Bohus, 10050 S. Artesian Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60642; consultant; (2-c-i-l-r-z);
582 - Peter Tweedt, 1431 Hill Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90041; program director; (2-c-i-l-q-u-w); 665-5971
576 - John T. Phipps, 1118 W. Daniel, Champaign, Ill. 61820; attorney; (2-c-h-l-r-z); (217) 352-4640; (217) 367-1144
180 - Robert E. Oppliger, 5214 E. 88th - Apt. 112, Garfield Heights, Ohio 44125; county work; (2-c-h-m-r-z)
1061 - D. Bruce Shine, 421 E. Market St., Kingsport, Tennessee 37660; attorney; (2-c-h-m-r-z); (615) 245-8356; (615) 247-7136
555 - Jane Hoxie, 12821 Valencia Way, Garden Grove, Calif. 92641; newspaper; (3-c-h-m-q-z); (714) 537-1534
455 - Timothy Riley, 507 North Palm Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210; student; (2-c-h-Goldwater-l-r-u); CR 5-6926

REJOINED

31 - Tom Charles Huston, 4600 Duke St. - Apt. 1116, Alexandria, Va. 22304; 1st Lt. USA; (2-c-h-l-r-z); (703) 751-9072; (703) OX 5-5371
47 - Louis A. Karp, 2214 Brighton Drive, Louisville, Kentucky 40205; numismatist; (3-c-l-r); (502) 454-5145; (502) 583-4851

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS: Should any member know of a good reason, why any probationary member should not be admitted to the APIC, please send such ofjection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer. If no objections are received, membership is accorded 7/1.

1201 - Jay Porter, 1041 Orchard Ave., North Canton, Ohio 44720; student; (1-c-i-m-r-z); (216) 499-6864
1202 - J. Patrick Lewis, 206 W. Polk St. - Apt. 4, Charleston, Ill. 61920; (2-c-h-cong.-l-q-z); (217) 345-7902
1203 - William C. Rice, 18124 Hiller Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44119; tube mill operator; (3-c-i-l-q-z); (216) 481-6326
1204 - George R. McGrath, 3700 Hamilton Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63109; real estate; (3-c-i-l-q-u); FL 1-7161; MI 7-0280
1205 - Karl F. Correia, 33 Harbour View Ave., Bristol, R. I. 02809; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z)
1206 - Terry Carver, A-6 Candle Light Apts., Durham Rd. & Robbins Ave., Penndel, Penna. 19047; student; (2-c-h-m-q-z)
1207 - Jeff Sulkin, 303 El Camino Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212 student; (1-c-h-m-q-z); CR 1-5843
1208 - Paul Grau, 234 George Urban Blvd., Cheektowaga, New York 14225; student; (1-c-h-m-q-z); 894-9477
1209 - Earl C. Lytle, 155 Paul Street, Bedford, Ohio 44146; retired; (3-c-h-m-q-v); (216) 122-1296
1210 - F. H. Casey, Box 471, Windermere, Florida 32786; Eng. Bus. Mgr.; (2-c-d-l-q-z); (305) 876-2352; (305) 855-6100
1211 - Marjorie A. Baker, 158 N. Parkside, Chicago, Ill. 60644; numasmatist; (3-c-d-i-l-q-X)
1212 - John MacDonald, 2971 Brown Ave., Manchester, N. H. 03103; advt. political counselor; (3-c-d-i-l-r-z); (603) 623-4929; (603) 669-1916

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS, continued.

1213 - Robert Elton Jones, 1710 Drake Ave., Ocala, Florida 32670; teacher; (?-c-i-l-q-z); (904) 622-8581; (305) 293-6000

1214 - Arthur Settel, 3313 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008; treas. dept.; (3-c-h-issue-l-s-z); (202) EM 2-1844; (212) 964-2475

1215 - Joseph C. Smith, 921 Forest Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60202; (1-c-i-l-q-z), (312) UN 4-4914

1216 - Milton A. Clemens, 3285 Moore Ct., Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033; ins. agent; (3-c-i-m-r-z); (303) 237-7852; (303) 237-6505

1217 - Mrs. R. E. Doty, 117 Rockwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45405; antique dealer/housewife; (3-c-d-i-l-q-u-w-X); (513) 275-3760

1218 - Donald Thorson, 399 Fullerton Pkwy., Chicago, Ill. 60614; recording engineer; (2-c-h-l-r-u-X)

1219 - Jack O. Labovitz, 11 Beverlee Dr., Nashua, N. H. 03060; electroplating exec.; (3-h-m-q-z); (603) 883-8177; (603) 424-5132

1220 - Dominic Capobianco, 336 Harvey Ave., North Plainfield, N. J. slip cover cutter; (3-c-d-l-m-q-z); PL 6-2095

1221 - Mark Shiozaki, 16430 South Marquardt, Cerritos, Calif. 90701; (1-c-i-l-q-u); (213) 865-6560

1222 - Joe R. Morys, 6310 N. Lowell Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; salesman; (3-c-h-m-q-v); (312) 283-8802

1223 - Gene M. Gressley, Library, Univ. of Wyoming, University Station, PO Box 3334, Laramie, Wyo. 82070; librarian-archivist; (2-librarian-i-l-r-u); (307) 745-7965; (307) 766-4114

1224 - Chris J. Shay, Jr., 1114 Rosedale Ave., Ft. Pierce, Florida 33450; teacher; (3-c-h-m-r-z); (305) 461-4979; (305) 464-1750

1225 - Chuck Stroud, 200 Catherine St., Steelton, Penna. 17113; college student; (1-c-h-l-q-z); (717) 939-6706; (717) 334-9984

1226 - W. K. Hicks, 4643 N. Caroline Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; museum profession; (2-c-h-l-q-u); (317) 925-9263

1227 - David Layne, 616 Woodrow Avenue, Endicott, N. Y. 13760; NYS Dept. of Trans.; (2-c-h-l-q-u).

1228 - Jack B. De Vries, 2410 Ohio Ave. - Apt. 403, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219; methods planner; (2-c-h-m-q-z); (315) 721-2125; (315) 243-6742

1229 - Capt. David I. George, 148 White Birch Drive, Pease AFB, New Hampshire 03801; Capt. USAF; (2-c-h-m-q-z); 436-7553

1230 - William F. Kelley, 306 So. Cowen Street, Garrett, Indiana 46738; conductor B&O RR; (3-d-i-l-r-u); (219) FL 7-3932

1231 - Bart Wilson, 2627 N.E. 22nd, Portland, Oregon 97212; student; (1-c-h-l-q-z); (503) 284-7197

1232 - Joseph Fanning, 221 Winn Street, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky 40353; teacher; (2-c-h-m-q-z)

1233 - John H. Fraser, 7427 Braeridge Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95831; exec. rep.; (3-c-i-m-r-z); (916) 927-0645; (415) SU 1-4211 X2226

1234 - Brad Cummings, 6034 South 21 St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53221; student; (1-c-h-l-q-u-v)

1235 - Andrew Gold, 7461 Rhoads Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 19151; store mgr.; (3-c-h-JFK-l-q-u-v); (215) TR 8-7411

1236 - George E. Laster, 19106 Loomis, Homewood, Illinois 60430; Ill. Bell Tel. Co.; (2-c-i-m-r-z); (312) 798-2933; (312) 339-9981

1237 - Madge V. Wall, 10956 Sidney Place, Garden Grove, Calif. 92640; housewife; (3-c-i-m-q-u); 539-6278

1238 - James J. Gifford, 135 Morningside Drive, Akron, Ohio 44303; antique shop; (2-c-d-h-l-r-z); (216) 762-4918; (216) 762-4918

1239 - Richard Abilheira, Harbour View Drive, Bristol, Rhode Island 02809; student/baker; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (401) 253-7607; (401) 253-9832

1240 - Peter A. Leibik, 1031 Maple Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60202; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (312) 491-9261

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS, continued.

1241 - Perry E. Piper, Red Top Country Museum, West Liberty, Ill. 62475; salesman; (3-museum-i-l-q-z); 618

1242 - Jack Paul Hudson, 6587 Maple Drive, Dublin, Calif. 94566; teacher; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (415) 828-3859

1243 - Bernard Slepak, Creative Merchandisers, Inc., 61 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; president; (3-c-i-l-q-u); 943-0211

1244 - Roy H. Wilty, 801 Weyer Street, Gretna, Louisiana 70053; public relations; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (504) 366-1864

1245 - Adolph Turkowski, 1742 Macon Street, Aurora, Colorado 80010; sr. clerk; (3-c-i-l-q-z); 366-0659; 388-6391

1246 - Donald A. Noren, 6666 Old San Jose Road, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060; teacher; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (408) 475-3238

1247 - Art Armstrong, Jr., 4150 Briarcliff Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30329; (2-c-i-l-q-u); 634-4000

1248 - James D. King, Box 196, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07451; personnel; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (201) 445-0549; (201) 567-8000

1249 - Frederick W. Chapman, 1367 Villa, Birmingham, Mich. 48008; (3-c-i-m-q-v);

1250 - Ron Kerwin, 58 Horseblock Rd. - Apt. 4A, Centereach, N. Y. 11720; claims adjuster; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (516) 585-5893; (914) 948-4504

1251 - George D. Hatie, 1126 Whittier, Grosse Point Park, Mich. 48226; attorney; (3-c-h-m-q-u); (313) 885-9011; (313) 965-8135

1252 - Norman E. Kuhn, RFD #2, Willard, Ohio 44890; printer; (2-c-i-l-q-z); 933-8183

1253 - Archie T. Henderson, 72 Catherine St., Williamsville, N. Y. 14221; retired; (3-c-i-m-q-u-v); 633-6709

1254 - Robert Costa, Rte. 2 - Box 614, De Land, Florida 32720; antique dealer; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (904) 985-4206

1255 - Ralph E. String, 330 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; stock broker; (2-c-i-m-q-u); 831-9151; 696-7070

1256 - Jonathan Strauss, 1369 East Park Place, Chicago, Illinois 60637; student; (1-c-i-m-q-u); 643-1121

1257 - Mitchell Weisz, 15012 South Street, Woodstock, Ill. 60098; student; (1-c-i-l-r-z); (815) 338-2579

1258 - David O. Merifield, 6022 East 55th St., Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135; physician; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (918) NA 7-1437; (918) RI 2-7376

1259 - Mrs. Thomas Brown, 23 Elfred St., Johnson City, New York 13790; housewife; (2-c-h-m-q-z); 797-6157

1260 - David Hyman, 4 Edgewood Drive, Freehold, N. J. 07728; student; (1-c-i-m-q-u-v); (201) 462-0015; (201) 462-0626

1261 - Charles J. Falkenberg, 3219 W. 61 St., Chicago, Ill. 60629; police officer; (3-c-i-m-q-z); (312) PR 6-9333

1262 - Larry B. Brough, 305 Lester Ave., Oregon, Ohio 43616; airline service agent; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (419) 693-4054; (313) 728-1904

1263 - Opal M. Cohen, RD 2, New London, Ohio 44851; antique dealer; (3-d-h-X); 929-3715; 929-3715

1264 - Rodney K. Knight, 3811 Patterson Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21207; student; (1-c-i-l-r-z); (301) 944- 2972

1265 - Robert Kelley, 6315 Parkview Circle, Mason, Ohio 45040; tool maker; (3-c-i-m-q-z); 398-5187

1266 - Mark Williams, 5457 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60615; student; (1-c-i-m-q-u-v); (312) FA 4-8311

1267 - Mrs. Charles Donnelly, 27 West Dexter St., Freeport, Ill. 61032; housewife; (3-c-d-i-l-s-z); (815) 232-5033

1268 - Paul Dickson, 202 West Park Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio 44906; die maker; (3-c-i-l-r-z); 522-0478

1269 - Joseph E. Murphy, 507 Cambridge Rd., Blackwood, N. J. 08012; college student; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (609) 227-3431

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS, concluded.

1270 - Dale Willits, Ft. Cobb, Oklahoma 73038, Route 1; farmer; (2-c-i-l-q-z); MU 3-2710

1271- Walter Greenstein, 1879 Crompond Rd., Peekskill, N. Y. 10566; teacher; (2-c-i-l-r-z); (914) PE 7-7920; (914) LA 8-8064

1272 - Robert C. Castner, 779 Lancaster Ave., Villanova, Penna. 19085; cheese shop owner; (3-c-h-m-q-z); (215) MU 8-8230; (215) LA 5-5034

1273 - Leo C. Wallace, 1131 Yosemite, Fresno, California, 93728; office manager; (2-c-h-m-q-z); (209) 237-1624

1274 - Harry F. Sletner, 1709 N. Parkwood Dr., Harlingen, Texas 78550; cable repairman; (3-c-i-l-q-z); GA 3-9184

1275 - Marjorie Lundquist, 309 Midway Avenue, Fanwood, N. J. 07023; housewife/antique dealer; (3-c-d-h-l-q-z); (201) 322-4309

1276 - Kenneth Stein, 31 Nancy Drive, Sayville, L.I., New York 11782; marine pilot; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (516) LT 9-6639; (516) LT 9-0810

1277 - James Brouwer, Box 747, Fairfield, Iowa 52556; teacher; (515) 472-9691; (515) 472-3188

1278 - Mark E. Garber III, 527 Mooreland Avenue, Carlisle, Penna. 17013; student; (1-c-h-m-q-u-X);

1279 - Robert Y. Brown,. 544 Meadow Lane, Versailles, Kentucky 40383; deputy sheriff; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (606) 873-5096; (606) 873-3119

1280 - Mrs. Lois Morrow, 9780 Summer Home Park Rd., Forestville, Calif. 95436; housewife; (3-c-i-m-q-u-w); (707) 887-2022

1281 - Jack D. Conn, 2532 Yale Avenue East, Seattle, Washington 98102; aircraft employee; (2-c-i-m-q-u-X)

1282 - Martin Jacobowitz, 10 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11218; (2-c-i-l-q-u-v); (212) 435-5319

1283 - Mitchell V. Harper, 939 Main Street, New Haven, Indiana 46774; student; (1-c-i-m-q-z); (219) 749-1141

1284 - William D. Robinson, 3524 Walmar Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43224; salesman; (2-c-i-JFK-m-q-z); 267-5038

1285 - Ann Carrington, 105 Bennett, Lebanon, Missouri 65536; college student; (2-c-i-m-q-v); (417) 532-4882

1286 - Wanda Davis, 5029½ Elizabeth, Cudahy, California 90201; photographer; (2-c-d-i-l-q-z);

1287 - Cyrus T. Plough, 467 S. Chestnut, Ravenna, Ohio 44266; salesman; (3-c-i-l-r-z); (216) 296-8720; (216) BL 3-6671

1288 - Irving P. Smith, 7402 Dunston St., Springfield, Virginia 22151; mgt. consultant; (2-c-i-l-q-u); (202) 338-7668

1289 - Richard Hillenbrand, R.D. #1, Clay, New York 13041; electronics technician; (2-c-d-i-l-q-z); (315) 699-5081

1290 - Rosaline Levenson, Lakeside Apts., Storrs, Connecticut 06268; teacher; (3-c-h-l-q-z); 429-1821; 429-3311 X604

1291 - Virgil T. Foss, Box 385, Northfield, Minn. 55057; dir. of development, St. Olaf College; (3-c-d-i-q-z); 645-9255; 645-9311 X359

1292 - William T. Hoffman, 6861 Teesdale Ave., North Hollywood, Calif. 91605; college student; (1-c-h-m-q-u); (213) 765-7630

1293 - G. Victor Guinness, Jr., Apt. 7-E, 80 County St., Norwalk, Conn. 06851; ind. psychologist; (1-c-i-l-q-u-v); (203) 838-1612; (203) 655-3971

1294 - Paul Ford, 1035 Burr Street, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430; student; (1-c-i-l-r-z); (203) 259-8227

1295 - John P. Piczak, 441 Livingston Ave., Apt. M-B, Albany, N. Y. 12206; student; (2-c-i-m-q-z);

1296 - Charles E. Robinson, 1004 North Williams, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57104; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (605) 334-5106

OFFICIAL APIC BALLOT

(Please vote, sign & mail to arrive by Aug. 7, 1968 to Robert Sterling, APIC President, 412 Taft Ave., Charleston, Ill. 61920, or may be voted personally at Convention.)

SLATE OF OFFICERS FOR 68-70, as submitted by the APIC Nominating Committee:

For PRESIDENT:
- ☐ Wayne G. LaPoe

For VICE PRESIDENTS: (Vote for 5)
- ☐ Webster T. Haven — Region #1
- ☐ Stanley King — " 2
- ☐ Bill Opie — " 3
- ☐ Lois Rathbone — " 4
- ☐ Marian Ford — " 5

For SECRETARY-TREAS:
- ☐ Stephen Bibler

For DIRECTORS: (Vote for 8)
- ☐ Kenton Broyles
- ☐ Ralph Callies
- ☐ Herbert R. Collins
- ☐ Donald Coney
- ☐ J. Doyle DeWitt
- ☐ Byron Hoke
- ☐ Hal N. Ottaway
- ☐ Edwin Puls

(The officers, plus the (three) Past-Presidents, comprise the APIC Executive Board)

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PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE APIC CONSTITUTION, as submitted by the Executive Board:

(To vote, circle your preference.)

YES	NO	Article I, Section 2.
YES	NO	Article I, Section 6.
YES	NO	Article II, Section 4.
YES	NO	Article III, Section 1.
YES	NO	Article III, Section 2.
YES	NO	Article III, Section 3.
YES	NO	Article IV, Section 2.
YES	NO	Article IV, Section 1.

SIGNED _____ #_____

B R U M M A G E M*

Wayne LaPoe, Chairman, Committee on Ethics

*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

Several members have sent to the Committee on Ethics the advertisement from the most recent Sunset House (mail order firm) catalog shown below. The buttons appear to be lithographed tin in the colors of the originals. It would seem from the relative size of the buttons in the photograph that not all of them were reproduced in the size of the original. We do not know at this time whether or not the buttons contain any distinguishing marks.

WINNERS & LOSERS OF YESTERYEAR campaign once more! Get into the election-season swing with a baker's-dozen assortment of colorful, historic Political Buttons from America's past. Authentic reproductions of the memorable originals . . . for show-off fun or for your own collection of Americana. This remarkable group of 13 Political Buttons . . . Republican and Democratic . . . make the past live again!

☐ **9835—Political Buttons** **$1**

The trend toward commercial organizations utilizing reproductions of political campaign material or fantasy pieces in connection with sales promotion campaigns seems to be increasing. In 1960, to our knowledge, only one business establishment produced this material. The Red Garter Banjo Bar of San Francisco (since expanded to other localities under a franchise program) apparently started the trend with their "Coolidge for President" button, "Keep Cool with Coolidge" window sticker, Coolidge hats, etc. There was considerable publicity devoted to this sales gimmick and the material received surprisingly wide distribution (see BRUMMAGEM, Winter 1964-65). While not related to a presidential campaign theme, it should be noted that the Rainier Brewing Company of Seattle in 1960 ran an advertising campaign in several national magazines (Esquire, New Yorker, Playboy) offering "Repeal the 19th Amendment" and "Against the Repeal of the 19th Amendment" buttons which also may have contributed to the start of the trend (BRUMMAGEM, Winter 1964-65).

In 1964, others joined the parade including two large organizations. The Blue Banjo, a banjo bar in Seattle, distributed several thousand "Vote Calvin Coolidge President" buttons (see BRUMMAGEM, Winter 1964-65). The several savings and loan association affiliates of the Great Western Financial Corporation in California produced a set of ten celluloid buttons which are still being widely circulated and which have brought grief to many collectors (BRUMMAGEM, Winter 1964-65). The Television Receiver Department of General Electric Company sponsored eighteen fake buttons in both celluloid and lithographed tin in their 1964 advertising program (BRUMMAGEM, Autumn 1965). Farrell's Ice Cream Parlour in Portland, Oregon (one of a chain) produced a slightly different version of the Blue Banjo "Vote Coolidge President" button (BRUMMAGEM, Winter 1966-67).

So far in this election year of 1968, three major firms have developed sales promotion programs utilizing either reproductions or fantasy buttons. A total of forty-seven buttons are involved in these three campaigns. This does not include the nine buttons by Art Fair illustrated in the Spring 1968 BRUMMAGEM. The three firms are Abbott Laboratories (12 buttons), Kimberly-Clark (Kleenex) (35 buttons) and Chevrolet motor Division of General Motors Corporation (5 buttons). These buttons are illustrated on the following pages together with descriptive comments.

Issued in 1968, by the APIC - COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.

BRUMMAGEM, continued.

The 35 buttons illustrated on this page were reproduced from original buttons for a Kleenex Tissues sales promotion campaign. It is believed that the buttons were actually manufactured by Greenduck Company of Chicago. They all are made of lithographed tin and are in the colors of the original buttons. Each button contains the statement, "Kleenex Tissues '68" on the bottom curl of the button. On some of the buttons this statement is quite distinct while on others it is so obscure that it is difficult to detect it. With the amount of "antiquing" that is taking place, it would be an easy task to obliterate the statement completely. Brooch style pins.

Some of the buttons in the Kleenex series are the same size as the originals while others are "off size." They range in size from the Cox and Davis buttons above (7/8") to the F.D.R. and Kennedy buttons below (2¼").

Issued in 1968 by the APIC, Committee on Ethics.

BRUMMAGEM continued.

GM Public Rel. Staff GM Body

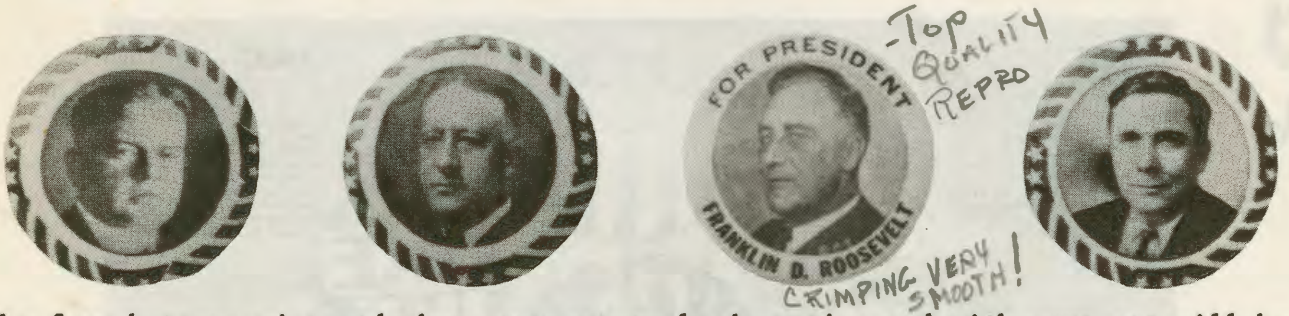
The buttons pictured on this page were produced for Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors Corporation to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first Chevrolet Truck. This portfolio containing the six buttons (including the Chevy Fleet button) was mailed early in April to some 17,500 trucking executives in large truck fleets across the country. These buttons are well made of celluloid and, although the Roosevelt and Ike buttons approximate originals, are fantasy pieces. Each button is 2" in diameter and contains a brooch style pin on the back. The top photograph pictures the portfolio closed and the bottom shows it opened.

Detroit made

1928 When Calvin Coolidge said "I do not choose to run for President in 1928," Herbert Hoover did—and won. Off and running, too, were Chevrolet trucks. Chevy's first enclosed cab, introduced two years earlier, was a quick success. Just as a brand-new Chevrolet valve-in-head engine would be in the next model year when it offered truck buyers "A six-cylinder for the price of a four-cylinder."
1952 The same year Chevrolet built its two millionth post-war truck, the Supreme Allied Commander of NATO Forces in Europe resigned to run for President of the United States. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower won by a landslide. And just as big a winner that year was the Chevy truck combination of Battleship Cab Construction, new power jet carburetion and "Twin-Action" heavy-duty rear brakes.
ROOSEVELT
I LIKE IKE
FIFTY
OF WINNING PERFORMANCE
YEARS
JOHN. KENNEDY
YOU CAN'T BEAT A
CHEVY
FLEET
1918 In May, six months before President Woodrow Wilson left for Paris to help negotiate the peace, the first Chevrolet truck was built. Only 384 were made that year. They were canopy-style with roll-down side curtains and governors set at 25 mph. And they all had the same basic chassis that had been heefed-up for use by the American Expeditionary Force under General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing.
1960 John F. Kennedy, the young Senator from Massachusetts, first won the spring primaries—then won the fall elections, becoming our 35th President. The big news in trucks was Chevrolet's introduction of a revolutionary new Independent Front Suspension on all models for greater handling ease and stability no matter what the load or road. Plus the addition of rear coil springs on light-duty models for car-like smoothness.
Chevrolet trucks are front runners once again, with 1968 gives picture-window visibility all around. You get

Issued in 1968 by the APIC, Committee on Ethics.

The buttons pictured above are eight of the twelve buttons produced for Abbott Laboratories for a 1968 sales promotion campaign. Sets of four of the twelve buttons were pinned to advertising cards and mailed to druggists and other potential Abbott customers nationwide. The buttons all are of lithographed tin and were reproduced in the colors of the original buttons although in some instances the colors are not true. The eight buttons shown are all approximately 1/8" off size from the originals. Each button contains the statement, "Repro 1968" on the top curl and the word, "Abbott" on the bottom curl. We hope to be able to illustrate the remaining four Abbott buttons in a future issue of BRUMMAGEM.



The four buttons pictured above are extremely deceptive and with some age will be almost impossible to distinguish from the originals. All are 1¼" in diameter and are made of celluloid. Each contains the Sheetmetal Workers Union label impressed in the shiny metal back. The originals do not contain this union label. The F.D.R. and Willkie buttons contain the photographers copyright mark, H-D (Harris & Ewing), as do the original buttons. The portrait portions of the Hoover and Smith buttons when compared with the original buttons reveal that the half-tone dots in the fake specimens are of poor quality and lack the sharpness of the originals. The Willkie button was sold by the A.A.A. Novelty Company of Washington, D.C., at two for 15¢. The Roosevelt button came from the Platt Novelty Company of Los Angeles, the origin of a number of buttons illustrated in past BRUMMAGEM articles. This Roosevelt button, however, does not contain an ivory color painted metal back as did the other fakes from Platt. It was reported that Platt does not make these buttons but simply retails them. The manufacturer is unknown.

Issued in 1968 by the APIC, Committee on Ethics.

Circle August 16, 17 and 18 on the 1968 calendar. The Democrat Party made the decision for us when it announced its convention plans for next year. With so many collectors directly involved in politics it is reasonable to expect a sizeable contingent of APIC members to head for Chicago for the following week-end. Holding the APIC Convention concomitantly with the Democrat Covention would mean divided attention and participation.

Because of our Convention site--Washington, D.C.--we felt that the regional chapter ought select our resident Chairman and appoint the committees to handle the endless tasks related to holding a meeting that may very well pull 300 people. Thomas Gordon #547 was designated to serve as the local Chairman and handle the problems on that end. We are fortunate to have the service of one experienced in this type of activity. Members are requested to offer their time and suggestions to Mr. Gordon or your President.

The Washington hotels are being polled now and a special flyer will be mailed to the membership in a few weeks. Perhaps a tentative program will be finished by then. Our new members include U.S. Representative Bob Mathias (Califnoria) and a combination of fortuitous schedule on his part and persistence on our part might place him on the podium on the 17th or 18th.

Vice President Wayne LaPoe is presently revising the Constitution (ours, that is) and among the recommended changes is a request to increase the annual dues to $5. Without giving the usual pitch about inflation, increased labor and printing costs, let's just say if we are to increase our services then we must up our revenues. The dues increase will be sought for 1969. Two things, other than the above, will cause the deterioration of our resources during the next year or two. With every issue for 1968 we hope to mail a campaign item. While the generosity of the major political parties might provide us with items, we must purchase the third party items. This amounts to from $100-200 per issue. Secondly, our research chickens may come home to roost next year, or by 1969, and it has been our policy to issue such material without charge. Some of these projects will be both expansive and expensive.

Only three or four people can appreciate the time-consuming responsibilities of the only paid officer in the organization, the Secretary-Treasurer. To attract competent people to that position we instituted a 40-cents per person deducation from the $3.50 dues to provide the Secretary with a stipend. While not one complaint has been received from the Secretary it is our feeling that we must offset as much of the financial burden placed against this one indispensable officer as possible. We propose to increase his pay from 40 to 75 cents. Believe me, it is little pay for the work.

Another major change in the hopper is a request to enlarge the number of Vice Presidents from three to five and assign each officer a specific geographical area with delegated responsibilities. We plan to take advantage of this pool of brains and ask these people to handle most problems created in their areas.

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Department of Social Science
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS